NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $2 *per Annum.*—$1 *in Advance.*] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1814. [VOL. LII.—NO. 2709.]

VICTORY

On Lake Erie.

PROPOSALS,

By Murray, Draper, Fairman, and James Webster,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

TWO PRINTS,

REPRESENTING THE VICTORY GAINED

BY COM. PERRY.

From correct drawings by Sully and Kearney, from details of the Action, given by Com. Perry, and his officers

CONDITIONS.

THE proposed Prints shall be engraved in the like manner, by Murray, Fairman and Tiebout. The Engravings will be 26 by 18 inches.—Price, to subscribers $7—and to non-subscribers $8 for each Print

☞ The publishers deem it necessary to inform the public, that they sent an artist to Lake Erie for the express purpose of obtaining the most correct information from Com. Perry and the officers under his command, relative to the principal scenes of action. The Artist at the same time took drawings of all the vessels, British as well as American, that were engaged.—The publishers beg leave to subjoin a copy of a letter on the subject from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, owner of the Naval Panorama in New-York, which that gentleman has been so obliging as to hand to them for publication.

January 12, 1814.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, New-York, dated

NEWPORT, DEC. 15, 1813.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 5th October relative to a plan of the action on Lake Erie. Soon after that affair, Messrs. Murray and Fairman of Philadelphia, sent out an artist to that place for the same purpose, to whom I directed the commanding officers of the different vessels to give *all* the information in their power to render the engraving correct. I beg leave to refer you to Messrs. Murray & Fairman, or to Lieuts. Turner and Packett on Lake Erie, who doubtless will give you the same information that was given to the other artists. In all similar applications I have made the same references; wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) O. H. PERRY

Messrs. Murray, Draper, Fairman, and J. Webster,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of NEWPORT and its vicinity, that Subscriptions will be received by

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

For the Engravings representing the action on Lake ERIE.

Feb. 11, 1814.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Offer on reasonable terms, at No. 72, Thames-Street.

11 Hhds. } Green COFFEE.
8 Tierces }
56 Bags }
80 Hhds. MOLASSES.

Received per brig Felix Casualidad, from Havanna.

Also received,

And now landing from Brig Christian Henrick,

5000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
2000 goat Skins.
And a quantity Pig Copper.

Newport, Feb. 18.

Sugars & Coffee.

600 Boxes first quality brown Havanna SUGARS.
153 half boxes do do Do.
144 barrels do do Do.
89 Bags COFFEE.

For sale, by

PETER HARMONY.

Newport, Feb. 18.

Coffee, &c.

600 Bags Porto-Rico green COFFEE
240 Pigs COPPER
2300 Goat-skins.—400 Hides.

For sale by

JOHN DOMEC,

At Mrs. Cottrell's, in Thames-street.

Newport, Feb. 18.

New Publications.

Just Published and for Sale by

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

THE GIAOUR, a Fragment of a Turkish Tale, by LORD BYRON. SAINCLAIR, or the Victim to the Arts and Sciences; and HORTENSE, or the Victim to Novels and Travel.—A Novel, in 2 vols.—Translated from the French of Madame de Genlis, by *Archibald Harrison.*—To which is prefixed, a Tale of the celebrated M. Florian, entitled CLAUDINE, or the Savoyarde.

Also just received, and for sale as above,

Advice to Shepherds and Owners of Flocks, on the care and management of Sheep. Translated from the French of M. Daubenton. With plates and their explanations.

Also, Livingston and Bard, on Merinoes.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have on hand, as usual,

An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, as low as at any Book-Store in America.

Gentlemen of the Law, and others, will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.

Feb. 12, 1814.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed by the Town-Council of Portsmouth, in the county of Newport, and State of Rhode-Island, Administrator upon the estate of

SAMUEL ELAM,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, and having taken upon myself that trust by giving bond as the law directs, hereby request all persons having demands upon said estate, to present their accounts for payment.—And all persons indebted to said Estate are also requested to make immediate payment.

WM. ROTCH, jun. *Administrator.*

New-Bedford, 1st mo. 31st, 1814.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Thomas S. Webb,

GRAND-MASTER.

A QUARTERLY Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be holden on MONDAY, the 28th inst. at St. John's Hall, No. 2, in Providence, at 7 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

By order,

JOHN HOLROYD, *Grand Sec'ry.*

February 14, 1814.

John M. Mansfield,

No. 141, Thames-Street.

OFFERS for sale, 3000 wt. of good sole Leather.—He has recently received a handsome assortment of Ladies kid and morocco Shoes, [illegible] soals, walking shoes, morocco [illegible] &c.—Also, a few boxes of men's fine and low priced shoes, by the package or single pair.—Cash given for green hides, calf skins, sheep skins, &c.

Newport, Feb. 10.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale,

FOUR Hundred Boxes Havanna Brown SUGAR.—240 Bags best Green Coffee.

Newport, Feb. 4.

A FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber will Let for the approaching season, his FARM in RICHMOND, now occupied by *John S. Underwood.*—It is suited to the raising of Corn, and feeding of Sheep and young cattle.—Any person applying, should be recommended or known to the subscriber as industrious, honest and punctual.

The Terms, and a more particular description, may be had on application to Mr. JOSEPH BABCOCK, near the premises, or in this Town to

W. MARCHANT.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1814.

SPEECH OF THE

Hon. E. R. Potter,

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 14th of January, 1814, on the bill making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army.

MR. POTTER said, he thought the war inexpedient, and voted against it; and should vote against this bill, to raise more men to carry it on. That he had been in hopes the question would have been taken without debate, at least, on the side of the minority.—That although he was opposed to this bill, yet he thought it much more equitable to raise soldiers, as was now contemplated, by enlisting and giving a large bounty to induce them to enlist voluntarily, and make the rich pay the money, than to adopt the conscriptive system proposed, as he understood by the Secretary at War, by classing the whole body of militia into as many classes as were soldiers wanting, and to make every class furnish one during the war, or to have one drafted from each of them, which would be the means of compelling the young and very poor men, to do all the duty and bear the burdens of the war, while the rich, and those who are excused from doing duty in the militia, would be excused.

He said, he should not have taken any part in this debate, but to exonerate himself from some charges of inconstency, made by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. M'Kee) who said the minority had opposed and defeated all the measures of the administration. That an embargo was laid in 1807, as a precautionary measure, and that it was raised by opposition; not so, Mr. P. said, the caution was not necessary, as the commerce of the country was never more prosperous than at that time, as the result demonstrated; as out of five hundred and ninety-four vessels, that sailed by permission during that embargo, nearly all of them returned in safety to this country with valuable cargoes, and the risque was hardly a common sea risque, and as it respected the repeal of the embargo, it was repealed by those that laid it, not in consequence of opposition, but in consequence of its reaction upon the people of this country.—The nakedness of the Treasury, and the indisposition to direct the internal taxes knowing the effect they had once before upon the people of this country; and he said he believed the present embargo would be defeated by its friends, and for the same causes.

The gentleman has said, that a bill introduced into this house sometime since by a gentleman from North-Carolina, (Mr. Macon,) calculated to give this country an advantageous commerce, was defeated by the minority; not so, Mr. P. said, many of the minority voted for it.

The gentleman from Kentucky likewise said, that the minority voted for a much larger army than the President wanted, and then refused to vote the means to pay them; in this the gentleman is mistaken, as only two or three voted to raise this army; and they said that it had become absolutely necessary for the purposes of defence.—As it respected himself, Mr. P. said, he did not vote for a man, or a ship, or cent, nor should he, to carry on this war; as it respected the navy, he said, from the respect he had for the officers with whom he was acquainted, when governed by his feelings, he felt friendly towards it on their account; but as soon as his reason and judgment re-assumed its dominion over him, he was against it, for reasons assigned by him on a former occasion. Mr. P. said, it would be found by experience, that this nation was illy suited to the purposes of any other, than a defensive war;—its territory was extensive, and its population very much scattered over it. That the government had not energy to compel the citizens of this country to serve in their fleets and armies against their wills, and for little or nothing as in many other countries, (and he hoped they never would have,) and the people were too well off to enlist for any sum within the means of the nation to pay; for as long as a young man, for a few years labour with a farmer, (and who lives as well as the man that employs him,) can get money sufficient to buy himself land, and become an independent farmer, he will no longer let himself out to hire, or consent to be a mere machine, without any will of his own, and sell himself to be whipped and shot for nothing.—Mr. P. said, he was not only against this war, considering it inexpedient, but he was against providing any administration with fleets, and armies, and money, to be ready for war at any time.—That he had found mankind much the same, give them power and they abuse it, money and they spend it, and want more; and give almost any administration an army, navy, and money, and they will have this country in war; more especially, if a war is to have the operation contended for at this time, to prevent all opposition to those in power, and to preclude all enquiry into their conduct, that should have led to the war or the manner in which it was conducted.

Mr. P. said, if a stranger should come into that hall, unacquainted with the constitution of this country, he would suppose from the confession of the majority, that the minority governed, as they are charged with raising the embargo, with preventing laws from being passed, with preventing Great-Britain from doing us justice, and preventing our administration from chastizing of them. That the minority made the war, have prevented enlistments and loans, have divided the country, have prevented the conquest of Canada, and are the means of continuing the war—a very strong minority indeed, to have more power at home, and more influence abroad, than the constituted authorities of the nation.

Mr. P. said, it was not only the right, but the duty of the majority to govern—they ought to be true to themselves, and just to the nation, to lay down their course and pursue it, as became the representatives of a free people, without turning to the right or left; as on them rests all the responsibility. They have the voluntary aid of their own friends, and the constitutional controul of the whole. They have the command of the sword and purse-strings of the nation; and if they have not ability to devise a system of measures, stability to persevere in, and energy sufficient to execute them, they ought not to find fault with the minority. Mr P. said, it was honorable in any man, in favor of the present administration, and who thought this war not only expedient, but for the interest and honor of the country, to loan his money and render his personal service in its support; while it is the duty of the minority to submit to the laws, made agreeably to the constitution. The majority have no right to expect from them any thing more than a constitutional support to the war, by paying whatever may be required of them in common with others, as they believe this war inexpedient, and destructive to the best interests of this country.

Mr. P. said, the administration never had been obstructed or impeded by opposition. It had been by their own divisions and jealousies, as well in the cabinet as in the senate and house of representatives, and by defalcations of many large states, who had promised much and done very little. That the minority never had made an unreasonable opposition, nor would it be in their power, if they were so disposed, as the majority can pass any law they please, and whenever they please. Mr. P. said, if the president of the United States, with his means of information, could not have selected, from his political and personal friends, four gentlemen having the same general and political interest with himself, that could agree with him in his measures—and the war party in the senate and house of representatives would not agree with each other, advocating the same interest,—how could they expect the minority to agree with them. They have no right to expect a thing so unreasonable. Mr. P. asked, what had become of the cabinet he saw a few years since? Where were the late secretaries of state, war, and the navy?—and from whence came Turreau's letter, but from their own divisions? And he said, the present cabinet seemed to him, to be made of discordant materials, and if the public should hear something from some of them, at some future day, he should not be surprised. Mr. P. said, it was convenient for the majority, to lay all the misfortunes and distresses of the country, (occasioned by their own divisions, jealousies, defalcations, and mis-conduct,) to the minority; but it was unjust in the extreme;—they did not deserve it;—they had not deceived them;—they had promised them nothing.——But it is now said, that the nation was in war, and that the minority ought not to find fault, but to join in prosecuting it. This, to be sure, is an excellent doctrine for those in power.—How would this reasoning have sounded, in the ears of the minority, in the year 1798, when they were opposing all the measures of Administration, on account of loans, taxes, armies, and war?——The Opposition did not then believe, that as soon as war should be made, that their mouths were to be shut, and that they must then act against their wills and better judgment, and support the Administration and War;—and believe that to be right, then, that they knew in their own consciences, to be wrong before.——This principle, once admitted, puts an end to all opposition; and when the party in power, by their mismanagement, shall have forfeited the confidence of the people, they will have nothing to do, in future, but to declare War against any nation, with or without cause, and perpetuate themselves in power.

Mr. P. said, it had been said, by the gentleman from Penn. (Mr. Ingersoll,) that opposition in this country was different, from that in England—that there it was against the King and Ministry, but here it was against the people. Mr. P. said, he would ask if the opposition in this country, in the years 1798, 1799 and 1800, against the then Administration, for loans, taxes and war, was for or against the people? And if for the people then, how much more must it be in their favour now, in opposing the same measures in a much greater degree.—That Administration had not the benefit of experience, and did not understand financiering as well as the present. They created an eight per cent. stock; and as he had understood, sold it above par.—The present creates a six per cent. stock, and sell it under par, getting about eighty eight dollars for an hundred—making the interest about the same, losing in principal what they save in interest. At that time an individual in good credit, had frequently to give twelve per centum per annum for money—At the present, such a person can hire money for less than half that premium. At that time, we had an army of about 5,000 men, and hired about $5,000,000—At this time, we are to have an army of 70,0000 men, and contemplate borrowing $30,000,000, for this year. If, therefore, the opposition to the administration in 1798 was in favour of the people, most assuredly this must be

But some say that as war is now declared by the constituted authorities, that whatever may have been the opinion of the minority as to the expediency of the war, that they ought to cease their opposition, and join to carry it on. Nothing more frequent and cheap than advice, and it generally passed, when unasked, for what it was worth. But Mr. P. asked what they expected from them, or what they would have them to do more than they did? The majority would not take their advice. They had as much of their money as they wanted, and their support to the laws.—They did not want them for officers; they could do no more for them, unless they should enlist as soldiers, and they were mostly so old, and many so large, an army soldiers in waggons as well as officers, would not only be very expensive, but would make a ludicrous appearance.

Mr P. said the minority was not wanted to aid in making pledges of life, fortune and sacred honor; this administration had already suffered by having too much of these commodities on hand; they would not make soldiers of them; nor was it a currency to pay them; it was any thing, every thing, and nothing. The minority were not wanted to help to make laws; the majority can do that whenever they please; and when they make laws, they ought to enforce them, and whenever they cease to enforce them, or suffer any violation, or breaches in them, it is an acknowledgement in them, that they never ought to have been passed, and they ought to be immediately repealed.

As it respected opposition, Mr. P. said, he hoped always to see one, let who would be in power; he considered them the centinels and friends of the people and he never wished to see a majority of more than ten in that house, and then six honest men might save the nation; he said, in proportion to the strength of the majority, he believed the liberties of the people in danger, and he thought they had more to fear from a few violent men, in a majority, who condemn and proscribe the moderate men, of their own party, than from an opposition; when the majority is large, if a few moderate, well-disposed men, who have independence to judge for themselves, and whose integrity has placed them above the reach of their party feelings, and who, from principle; will not go all lengths with the most violent of the party, are proscribed by the party here, and denounced at home, and more violent men sent in their room? from such a course of conduct the people have much to fear. But if the majority is small, from the influence of a few good men, the nation has much to hope.

Mr. P. said, as it respected the war, it was not occasioned by opposition, it

was brought about by news-papers, by public excitement, by high party men, in and out of that house, by many who expected appointments, and who were now enjoying them, by resolves of public meetings, and resolutions of democratic legislatures, pledging their lives, fortunes and sacred honor to the administration, to aid in prosecuting the war; these were the measures that had brought this country into its present situation. And, Mr. P. said, if the administration should now be compelled to make a dishonorable peace, they will not be driven to it by opposition, but by their pretended friends, who have done much to get them into their present difficulties, and will do very little to help them out of them.

Mr. P. said, that it had been said in that house, that this war was growing more popular every day, and that the elections in New-York, and other places, are evidences of that fact. This was one of those states from which the administration had much to expect; he had understood that the governor of that state had received from the United States upwards of six hundred thousand dollars, which he presumed he must have received as pay-master general of the militia of that state, as he could not have received it for any other purpose, an officer not known in the law; the law, he believed, knew no other than a pay-master general, and district pay-masters, who were obliged to give bond for the faithful discharge of their duty; he said he should be very glad to know for what purpose this sum of money was advanced to that state, and why it was put into the hands of the governor, and in what capacity he received it? Was it for the conquest of Canada, by the militia of that state? If so, Mr. P. said, he had not heard of one of them crossing the line the last campaign. Was it for the protection and defence of the extensive and defenceless frontier of that state? If so, let the inhabitants of those villages, who have fled for safety, by the light of the fire of their own dwellings, testify with what fidelity it had been expended.—Mr. P. said he had not heard of this Captain-General, and Pay-master General, of the militia of the state of New York, very near the lines, either for the purpose of invasion or protection. Mr P. said he had understood that the President of the United States had required from the state of New-York, the last campaign, fifteen hundred men; that the governor, in order to be certain of that number, ordered out five thousand What number of those he got to the lines is uncertain; but, Mr. P. said, he had understood that not one could be got to cross into Canada; their patriotism did not carry them beyond the lines of their own country. He presumed those were some of the men who approve of the conduct of the administration, and are willing to support the war by voting, when it costs neither blood nor money.

Mr P. said, as those voting patriots, had but little to apprehend this winter, and as it is necessary to show their willingness to render their usual support to the administration, they have already began to send in their usual contributions of approbation, of empty pledges and promises, in support of the Administration, to aid them in prosecuting the war; and as the citizens of the great state of New-York, not willing to be less patriotic than those of other states, a part of her citizens have began, by an address laid on the table a few days since, approving of the war and embargo, as he understood it, and requesting the administration to raise, or accept of the services of forty thousand volunteers, which they say would insure the conquest of Canada, without fighting. A very humane project, indeed; but those men are not to be holden to march to conquest, if that number should not be complete; thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine would not answer. Mr. P. said he had his doubts whether such humane, benevolent men, who expected to drive a brave people from their fire-sides and families, and to conquer a country without fighting, would stand the shock of the sound of the bugle-horn any better than some others had, on a former occasion; at least he apprehended they would have some constitutional scruples in crossing the line.

Mr P said, as there had been much speculation as to the time, and expence, of conquering Canada, and as there was no better way to judge of what was to come, than by what had passed, perhaps some of the friends of the governor of the State of New-York, would now solve the question; he would, therefore, ask if for six hundred thousand dollars, he could not get one man to cross into Canada the last campaign, how much money will it cost, and how long time will it take, to conquer the country?

Mr P asked why money had not been advanced to the governor of Virginia, to pay their militia, as well as to the governor of New-York? They certainly had done much, and the state had been at great expence. It could not be that the state of Virginia were so loyal that they did not want their pay; and it could not be possible that this large sum could have been advanced to the [illegible] the greatest Personage that ever was upon earth, said he did not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.

It had been said by a gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingersoll) that a very great portion of the people of that state was in favor of the administration, and in support of the war, and that the majority in that state, in favor of the war, would more than overbalance the majorities in all the states opposed to it; and that that state was great at a dead lift, meaning as he, Mr. P. supposed, at voting; he said he would be glad to be informed with such a large disposable political force, how many militia they had sent across the lines to conquer Canada; he believed not one. Mr. P. said he believed they would make a better fight at an election than in the field, and would be a suitable force for some of our generals to command, who had been recommended to office, more for their skill at the polls, than their dexterity in the field; and more because they wanted office, and lived in large states, than because they were fit for them. But as great as this state may be thought at a dead lift, they have, as well as New York proved to lie a dead weight on the administration, and have hung like a mill-stone about their neck; and although much fault had been found with the administration about the prosecution of the war, for his part, with such help as they had, he felt more to pity than to find fault with them.

Mr. P. said, he was at all times willing to do justice to those States, whose conduct in the war had corresponded with their professions in making it; and he thought the State of Kentucky had exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the administrations; and Mr. P. said, he believed they had lost more men, and had undergone more hardship, sufferings and fatigue, without the limits of their own State, than all the States in favor of the War besides, and in this respect, had done themselves honor.

As it respected the conquest of Canada, Mr. P. said, his constituents did not want it, and they could not be made to understand, how the invasion of Canada protected their rights on the water, more especially as they were made to abandon all their usual pursuits on the water, and the whole sea-coast was left unprotected, while this invasion was going on. They do not want it; if Great-Britain would give it to us without fighting, it would cost us more than it is worth. Mr. P. said, that we already had a territory so extensive, with such diversity of soil and climate, the manners and habits of our population so different, that the cor of the present Constitution were hardly sufficiently strong to bind us together. He said, as he wished most sincerely the union and integrity of the States to be preserved, he did not wish additional territory—besides, he said, it now answered a valuable purpose, to the Eastern States; although there were many respectable and valuable inhabitants in Canada, yet it answered the same purpose to the Eastern States, as Botany-Bay did to Great-Britain.—The only difference was, that in England they were sent away, after conviction, and in this country, they ran-away to avoid it; and for his part, he said, he was willing to dispense with the services of such men as Burroughs, Bidwell, and Gannett, in future.

Mr. P said, if the object of this war was the conquest of Canada, the Administration ought to have came out openly and honestly and avow it, (as the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Fisk) wished them to, when war was declared) and have pledged themselves to the Canadians, that they would not lay down their arms, until it was effected, and that they should not be delivered up, on a future peace. The Canadians would then have had something to depend upon; but now many have been seduced from their allegiance, and have been delivered up immediately to the ruin of themselves and families, while others have quit their estates, and with their families have come to this country for protection and support, and must be thrown as paupers upon this nation.

Mr P. said, he was now in hopes, that this kind of artificial excitement, by addresses, resolutions, and pledges, that had done much mischief, under a former administration, under pretence of convincing foreign nations that we were not a divided people, and which he said had been made great use of, for the same purpose lately under the present, had done no service abroad, and much mischief at home, as it had a great influence in producing the present state of things in this country, and he said he hoped if it ever had an improper influence, that it would no longer prevent the administration from seizing the first opportunity to make peace; and he said he believed, that peace was the present object of the President of the United States—That he had found out, that good voting would answer at elections. That pledges of life, fortune, and honor, would answer pending negotiation; but, in a war, that must be carried on by old-fashioned fighting, they must have men and money. One great reason, Mr P said, induced him to believe we should have peace, was, that all the causes which it was ever contemplated going to war for, were now removed; they were only two, as he understood, the attack upon the Chesapeake, and the Orders in Council.—The first was an insult, of such a nature, that there was but one opinion, a general burst of indignation and resentment, pervaded all parties in the United States, and such was the popular feeling at the time, that the President thought it prudent to refuse the terms of accommodation offered by the British Minister, Mr Rose, which was afterwards offered and accepted, and the business settled.—The Orders in Council, at the time war was declared, was the principal cause of the war, and they were removed about the time of its commencement, and when that fact was made known to this government, by Admiral Warren, and a negotiation proposed, it was then refused by the Administration; perhaps popular feeling by artificial excitement, would not at that time have acquiesced in it; but he said, after that had subsided, about the same offer by the British Minister, is now accepted.—Mr. P said, we were continuing the war, when the causes were removed; the war was now continued for the right the English claim to search our ships for their own men, and the frequent abuse of that right by taking ours. This has under every administration been a subject of negotiation and controversy; but he believed no one ever contemplated going to war for that only; and as an evidence of that fact, Mr P. said, he believed that subject was not mentioned in the arrangement made with the British Minister, Mr Erskine, nor was it mentioned in a letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr Adams, our Minister in Russia, dated July 1st, 1812, only fifteen days after the declaration of war; the Orders in Council, and them only, were assigned as the cause of the war, as will be seen by the following extract of that letter.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to John Quincy Adams, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, July 1, 1812

Sir—"On the 18th ultimo a declaration of war against Great-Britain passed Congress; of which, of the President's message, and report of the committee of foreign relations of the House of Representatives leading to it, I have the honor to transmit to you copies."

"You are too well acquainted with the causes which produced this result to require any explanation of them.—As it appeared that Great-Britain would not revoke her Orders in Council, on the just grounds on which it was claimed, but enlarged the conditions on which she professed her willingness to revoke them, there remained no honorable course for the U. States to pursue short of war. On full consideration of all circumstances, this measure was adopted, and the government is resolved to pursue it till its objects are accomplished, with the utmost decision and activity in its power."

Mr. P said, when he reflected on the objects for which the war was now continued, and the blood and treasure it cost the nation, it caused him many unpleasant sensations. He said, when he saw that the expences of this and the last year, would in all probability be upwards of ninety millions of dollars, and that the State he represented would have to pay upwards of one million of it, with their proportion of the previous debt of the United States, with the present State debt, contracted in the last war, together with the expence of supporting the State government by direct taxes, he could but view his constituents in a very deplorable situation.—But, Mr. P. said, it had been said by a gentleman from Penn (Mr. Ingersoll) that this would be a blessed war, notwithstanding all our sufferings and sacrifices, if it answered no other purpose, than to fix a permanent system of direct and internal taxes on the people—Mr. P. said, he was at a loss to know, why it was necessary to have war, to fix this system upon the people, unless war was expected to furnish an army, to do things that could not be done without Mr P. said, for himself and his constituents, he protested against being blessed with such a system of taxes.

Mr. P. concluded by saying, that whatever may have been his opinion of the war, and the manner in which it had been carried on, that he should support the constituted authorities of the nation, and render a constitutional support to the war, by submitting to the laws, and paying his taxes, and he should so advise his constituents, and wait with impatience for better times.

Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, Feb. 14.

MR WILLSON, (of Mass) presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Machias, (Maine) praying, on account of the blockade of their coast and the embargo, which have reduced them to great distress in depriving them of their accustomed trade, to be relieved from the payment of the direct tax,—referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Kent (N Y) presented the petition of Timothy Burn, quarter master, who had in his possession $10,000; and while travelling with it, was attacked by highway robbers, had his horse killed, and was himself robbed of 7,340 dollars—praying for relief—referred to the committee of claims.

The engrossed bill for continuing the act for raising ten companies of rangers, was read a third time and passed.

The report of the committee of pensions and revolutionary claims, in the case of Mary Chevers, who lost two sons on board of the Constitution, one in the action with the Guerrier, and the other with the Java, was taken up. The report was, "that her petition ought not to be granted." It was moved by Mr. Read, (Mass.) to amend it by striking out all after the word "*Resolved*," and inserting, "That said committee be instructed to bring in a bill for her relief, and to be paid out of the navy pension fund." The amendment was supported by Messrs. Read, Webster and Lowndes, and opposed by Mr. Ingham. It was carried by a large majority.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the loan bill, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair. Mr. Culpepper finished his observations, begun on Saturday. Mr. Hanson then spoke for two hours with much eloquence and force of argument. He took a most interesting review of the conduct of this government, from the year 1803 to the present time, with France and Great-Britain. Mr. Ingersoll rose after Mr. Hanson, and after making a few observations, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Taylor, of the committee for the revisal of the militia laws reported a bill, which regards a provision for trials of delinquents before courts martial. Committed to a committee of the whole.

He also made a report respecting the payment of the militia, when called in to the service of the United States; declaring that no provision was necessary when called into the service and sanctioned by the president—concurred in.

He also made a report, regarding the relief of families of the militia slain in the service; declaring that a bill now before the committee of the whole, upon that subject, was sufficient; and on his motion, the committee of which he is chairman, was discharged from a further consideration of the subject.

Mr. M'Kim introduced a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to report some practicable mode of procuring, at stated periods, an account of the resources of the country, agriculture, and natural products and means of improving the same, and of promoting the trade and intercourse between the different parts of the country.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the loan bill. Mr Ingersoll, of Penn. continued his speech begun yesterday, and occupied the floor nearly three hours. Mr. Montgomery, of Penn followed him on the same side; before he had finished the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. M'Kee, of Kentucky, presented to the House several resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, approving of the war, and of the embargo; which were read.

Mr. M'Kee moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Wright of Md. moved in addition that they be printed.

Mr. Grundy of Ten. called for a division of the question, as he was opposed to the motion for printing the resolutions. He was in favor of an uniform practice in such cases, and although the resolutions were approbatory of the measures of the majority, he could make no exception in their favor.

Mr. Wright withdrew his motion to print the resolutions.

Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. enquired, whether a motion to allow the gentleman to withdraw the resolutions, would be in order.

The Speaker decided that such a motion would not be in order.

Mr. M'Kee made a few remarks, in [illegible]ition to the suggestion of Mr. [illegible]enor—when [illegible] question on laying the resolu[illegible] upon the table, was taken and carried without opposition.

A bill from the Senate was read, authorizing the President to cause to be constructed one or more floating batteries for the defence of our ports, and an appropriation is made in it to the amount of 500,000 dollars, to defray the expence—committed to the committee on naval affairs.

A resolution which had passed the Senate was read, ordering one copy of the Journals and Documents ordered to be published, to be transmitted to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and each of the District Judges of the United States—referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the loan bill. Mr. Montgomery, of Kentucky, finished his Speech begun yesterday Mr. Pearson, of N C then spoke for more than two hours against the bill. The committee rose, reported progres, and had leave to sit again.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 14.

Mr. Mason submitted the following resolution of consideration—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire [illegible] President of the United States may, consistently with the constitution, be authorized by law to appoint persons without the advice and consent of the Senate, to perform the duties of the Secretary of State, of Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of War, and of the Secratary of the Navy: And also to enquire whether it be necessary or expedient to repeal or amend the act of the 8th of May, 1792, entitled "An act making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments," and the act of the 13th Feb. 1795, amending the above said act: and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

By the Mails.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 19.

Arrival of the Frigate PRESIDENT, Commodore RODGERS.

YESTERDAY Afternoon the Frigate President, Commodore Rodgers, arrived within the Hook, the term of her cruise having expired By the Active Cutter from the ship, we learn that she has passed most of the West India Islands, lay off Charleston [illegible] hours, and was chased off that port by a 74, 2 frigates and 2 sloops of war

Yesterday morning, off Long-Branch fell in with a 74 and a frigate, the former having been 4 hours to windward of the President. Com. Rodgers has been out 70 days—fell in with 2 French frigates—captured 3 merchant vessels, which were sunk after taking out their cargoes, and has brought in 30 prisoners.

February 21.

The President Frigate, which arrived within our Hook on Friday afternoon has not, from the calmness of the weather been able to get up.

The following is the route of the President's late cruize, received from an authentic source.

"Sailed from Providence, R I. in a direction a little westward of the Western Islands, thence in the latitude of the Cape de Verd Islands thence off to windward of Barbadoes, thence off Cayenne, thence down the coast of Surrinam, Berbice and Demerara, thence down through between Tobago, Grenada, through the Carribean Sea, along the south side of Porto Rico, through the Mona Passage, northward of the Leeward Islands, across the Gulph of Mexico to soundings off St Augustine, and from the latter place on soundings to New-York."

Thursday next is appointed for the sailing of the corvette John Adams, for Gottenburg. Mr. Russell, one of the Gottenburg mission, arrived in town on Saturday evening.

It appears by several of the Philadelphia papers, that the appointment of Dr. Leib, as post master, is very unpopular—they go so far as to impeach his honesty, and intimate that it will prevent the transmition of bank notes through the post office of that city.

NIAGARA FRONTIER.

GENEVA, FEB. 9.

Gen. Hall's H. Q are at Williamsville, 11 miles this side Buffaloe. Two regiments of militia are here; and one at the arsenal nine miles E. of Lewiston 120 U. S troops, with four pieces of artillery have passed here for the Western frontier.

BUFFALO, FEB. 3.

Two American prisoners have escaped from Fort George, and have arrived here:—They state,

"That the British have strengthened Fort Niagara:—That Gen. Riall had his H. Q on Queenstown heights:—That the 100th regiment was stationed between Chippawa and Fort Erie; but that this regiment, with a body of Indians, were destined against Malden:—That Lt. Gen. Drummond had returned to his command at Kingston; and that it was probable he would make an attempt on Sacket's Harbor, as soon as his reinforcements were collected

From Detroit we learn, that strong position was well garrisoned—that the the vessels in Erie and Put-in bay were well guarded; and that the lake continued open excepting for a few miles above Buffalo.

BATAVIA, FEB. 12.

Colonel Scott is now on his way for the Niagara frontier with a detachment of regulars and several pieces of field and flying artillery. He will be in this village in a day or two.—Present movements seem to indicate that the campaign will, ere long, be opened with new vigor some where in this quarter.

PLATTSBURGH, FEB. 19.

In the course of last week, a considerable portion of the army at French Mills arrived at this place. One brigade under the command of Gen. Macomb, has crossed the Lake to Burlington.—Several regiments, under the command of Maj General Brown, marched from French Mills to Sackett's Harbor.

Major General Wilkinson arrived in town, from the Westward, on Tuesday last. His arrival was announced by a salute from the Artillery Camp.

Newport,

ATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1814.

HODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE

The General Assembly of this State mmenced their session at Providence, Tuesday last.

The Assembly are engaged princi-ly on the docket of petitions, which, understand, will be gone through h, before the session closes.

Petitions are now pending before the gislature, for charters of incorpora-n, for five new Banks.—Three at ovidence, one at Warwick, and one Cranston.

At the opening of the session, his cellency the Governor communi-ed the following Message :—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and ntlemen of the House of Representa-tives,

SINCE the last session, I have not re-ived any communication from the eneral Government, nor can I give u any information, not already in pos-ssion of the public, relative to our Na-nal concerns.

The critical situation of our affairs from e War, and the earnest desire of our izens for Peace, will undoubtedly at-ct the attention of the General As-mbly, and induce them to adopt such easures, if any are within their power, will avert the evils of the one, and celerate the blessings of the other. know not, however, that the General ssembly have the power or the means interfering with any effect for the pro-ction of the coast, or for the restora-on of the blessings of Peace and Com-erce. The Constitution has confided Congress and the President, the ontroul of commerce, and the power of recting the national means to the ublic defence. We have repeatedly ddressed the officers of the general go-ernment on the exposed condition of e sea-coast, and the necessity of pre-ration adequate to the emergency; e coast is notwithstanding still much xposed, and the means of repelling in-sion are neither strengthened nor in-reased.

Although the United States are still flicted by the dreadful scourge of this nhappy and unsuccessful war, and in ddition to the heavy loads of debt and axes under which they and their poste-ity are to toil and labor, many have to ment the death of near friends and re-tives, and the destruction of their ha-itations and means of subsistence; we ave abundant reason to be thankful to e merciful Ruler of the Universe for bountiful harvest, and for the quiet nd tranquillity which this State has en-oyed. In alleviation also of the other wise unavoidable privations and suffer-ngs of our citizens, they have found mployment and subsistence in our in-reasing manufactories and in the Neu-ral Commerce. Of the small remnant f trade with foreign countries which eutrals have carried on since the de-laration of War, and of the Coasting-Trade, we are in danger of being de-prived by an Embargo of a most alarm-ng and dangerous character. In ad-dition to the almost entire extinction of oreign trade, it subjects the trade be-tween ports in the same State, and even the passage of rivers and ferries, to the power and arbitrary discretion of Cus-tom-House Officers. Even the inter-course by land is subjected to their in-quisition; and in recent instances, pay-ments made in New-York, in the regu-lar course of trade, have been arrested in their progress, by the arbitrary and unreasonable interference of a Collector.

This State has always shewn a com-mendable readiness to submit to, and comply with, all the constitutional mea-sures of the Federal Government: It is a disposition which does us honor; but the grievous burdens imposed on the Nation, and the extraordinary means adopted, and obstinately persisted in, to support a ruinous war, must excite the most gloomy apprehensions. We should however indulge the hope, that our na-tional Rulers will remember, that there is a point at which oppression must stop; and that notwithstanding our respect for the laws, and our strong attachment to the union of the States, there may be evils greater, than can be apprehended from a refusal to submit to unconstitu-tional laws. All these discussions upon the duty of submission, and the right of resistance, may, I fervently hope, be made unnecessary, by the speedy con-clusion of Peace, and by the restoration of our former prosperity. In this hope all good men will unite, and we may in-dulge the pleasing expectation, that the same ALMIGHTY GOD, who protected and guided our Fathers, will continue his goodness and favour to us.

In all such measures as the Assembly may adopt for the defence of this State, they will find my hearty assent and ready execution of their orders: they will recollect the very limited means in our power, and that the enormous loans and taxes for the present year are pro-bably to be expended, as in the past, not in the protection of the coast, but in of-fensive war and attempts at conquest.

The principal business of the session will probably be the trial of the docket of petitions, and the General Assembly will excuse me for reminding them, that former experience has proved that the evils complained of in our Insolvent system have been lessened if not entire-ly removed, by a speedy discussion of these applications. Much expence will thereby be saved to the parties, and people, who have heretofore petitioned merely to delay their creditors, will find no encouragement in such proceedings.

WILLIAM JONES.

Providence, Feb. 22, 1814.

The Message was read and referred to Messrs. BURRILL, HAZARD, and ROUSMANIERE.

WASHINGTON's BIRTH-DAY.

Tuesday the 22d inst the Anniversa-ry of the Birth of WASHINGTON, the man "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was noticed here by a display of colours from the U. S. Flotilla, and the ship-ping in our harbour.—The Artillery Company under the command of Col FRY, paraded in honor of the day. In the evening, a Ball was given at the Masonic Hall.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Interesting Report.

The joint committee to whom was referred the petitions of the several Towns, against the War and Embargo, have made a lengthy Report.—We re-gret that our columns cannot this day, admit its entire publication.—It sums up the grievances and complaints of the petitioners, and exposes the unconstitu-tionality of the Embargo in a masterly manner.—It advises a reference of the subject to the next General Court, which will come with a knowledge and feeling, of the effects which the recent acts of the government have had upon the minds of their constituents, and in the mean time recommends the adoption of the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That the act laying an Em-bargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, "passed by the Congress of the United States on the 16th day of December, 1813," contains provisions not warrant-ed by the Constitution of the United States, and violating the rights of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, have enjoyed, from its earliest settlement, the right of navigating from port to port within its limits and fishing on its coasts; that the free exercise and enjoyment of these rights are essential to the com-fort and subsistence of a numerous class of its citizens; the power of prohibiting to its citizens the exercise of these rights was never delegated to the gene-ral government; and that all laws pass-ed by that government, inteneded to have such an effect, are therefore un-constitutional and void.

Resolved, That the people of this Commonwealth "have a right to be se-cure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of their persons, houses, papers, and all their possessions;" that all laws rendering liable to seizure the property of a citizen, at the discretion of an individual, without warrant from a magistrate, issued on a complaint sup-ported on oath or affirmation, under the pretence that such property "is ap-parently on its way towards the territory of a foreign nation, or the vicinity there-of," are arbitrary in their nature, tyran-nical in their exercise, and subversive of the first principles of civil liberty.

Resolved, That the people of this Commonwealth "have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws;" and that all attempts to prohibit them in the enjoyment of this right by agents acting under executive instructions only, and armed with mili-tary force, are destructive of their free-dom, and altogether repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That as the well ground-ed complaints of the people, constitute a continued claim upon the govern-ment, until their grievances are re-dressed, the several Memoirials and Remonstrances referred to the Com-mittee aforesaid, be delivered to his Excellency the Governor, with a re-quest that he, or his successor in office, would cause the same to be laid before the next General Court, at an early day in their first session.

The above Report was accepted, and the Resolutions adopted in the House, 178 to 43, majority 135—and in the Senate, 23 to 8, majority 15.

The Secretary of War has published, in General Orders, that Prisoners of War on parole, are liable to be called to discharge the duties of recruiting, drill-ing recruits, guarding stores and pris-oners of war in the interior, and pay-ing the troops and making purchases on account of the United States. This regulation is stated to be in consequece of the declaration made by Sir George Prevost in a Proclamation, dated Sept. 4, 1813, at Kingston, that a parole law-fully given does not forbid the exercise of any other functions other than that of "*bearing arms in garrison or in the field.*"

The Norfolk Ledger, of the 12th inst. says, "the United States frigate Con-stellation, Capt. Gordon, went down on Thursday last to Hampton Roads, with an intention to proceed to sea, but the wind falling very light, she returned on yesterday to Craney-Island, where she is now anchored."

The National Intelligencer of the 17th inst. after stating the rumour, that important despatches were received by our government, by the [illegible] Alexander, from England, adds—"We have not heard, and therefore do not believe, that any official letters or despatches have been received of more than ordi-nary moment."

The following is a list of vessels cap-tured by the Frigate President, Com. Rodgers, during her cruise, viz:— Sch'r Comet, recaptured, manned, and ordered in; ship Wanderer, from Eng-land, cargo bale goods and hardware, cargo taken out, vessel sunk: ship Edward, in ballast, sunk; sch. Jonathan, cargo bale goods and rum, cargo taken out, vessel sunk.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

By the sloop Candelaria, Fernandes, which arrived here on Tuesday last, in 13 days from Matanzes, we learn, that the Spanish sch'r Josephine, Capt. Carrero, had arrived at that place in 3 days from New-Providence, who reports ed the arrival there of an English gun-brig and the ship Nassau, belonging to the Cork fleet, which had been disperse-ed a few days before, two frigates hav-ing fallen in with the convoy, and at-tacked the 64, which was convoying them.—The captain of the brig stated, that the frigates were on each quarter, of the 64, engaging her.—Only 2 of the fleet, out of 7 destined for New-Providence, had arrived.

FROM NEW-LONDON, Feb. 23.

"On Saturday arrived in the offing the La Hogue, 74, Capt. Capel. We understand she is to relieve the Vic-torious, which lost part of her false keel on Fisher's Island, and proves leaky."

From the New-York Gazette.

The last National Intelligencer con-tains an interesting article, intitled "Considerations on an honorable Peace between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great-Bri-tain and Ireland:"—With the excellent motto of the PRINCE OF PEACE— "Blessed are the Peace Makers."

After a number of glowing remarks, and anticipations of the future destinies of America, and some rhapsodies on the political state of perfectibility to which the writer thinks we are hasten-ing with a giants stride—and which are very innocent—he descends to "grounds more rational:" And having described the policy which induced our country in its infancy to afford every encouragement to emigration, in order to strengthen a weak population —and having stated that we have now a sufficient stock of our own—he adds,

"When Peace arrives, arrive when it will, having really attained political independence, and that by the strength of our own arm, without the alliance of any foreign people, we shall hereafter be properly respected by the nations of Europe: and *by none more than by Great-Britain.* The English are a brave and generous people; and an unequivocal exhibition of the same qualities will always constitute a certain title to their respect.

"Consulting then, our own Peace and permanent tranquility, without re-ference to English policy, a serious and interesting question ought to arise be-fore the termination of the present hos-tilities: whether the happiness of America will not require, at the next pacification, or within a reasonable period subsequent to it, a cessation of the future naturalization of British sub-jects."

He then quotes Mr. Jefferson's Notes in opposition to naturalization; and after relating the progress of the power of the American people, and the causes of their various Wars; and pre-dicting that the "spirit of America will probably soon be appeased by another pacification," he concludes,

"A new era will, therefore, arise after the next pacification between America and Great-Britain; the result of which will be beyond our own age, but will not be the less certain to ar-rive. It will be that in which no nation or power in Europe will own or possess one single foot of dominion in America; neither in the Northern Con-tinent nor in the Southern; neither on the Continent itself nor in the Islands appurtenant to it.

"The vigor of the naval arm of the United States of America will be the source and the guarantee of this total independence. The spirit, bravery and skill of the oriental portions of their dominions—clouded, and obscured as from peculiar causes, they at present are—will then be displayed with a lustre proportionate to the intrinsic energy of their character. Against every nation upon earth, but Great-Britain this energy will be exerted with a memorable effect, and it is evident-ly the interest of Great-Britain herself that her child, and, in some respects, her heir, should hold the destinies of the accidental hemisphere.

"To render more distinct the nation-al character of the people of the United States of America: to weaken the ties which ally them to the people of Europe; to diminish, if not entirely remove, the causes of collision with European powers in relation to the rights of per-[illegible] as far as practicable at present, [illegible] their own [illegible] (it is, respectfully, submitted to the consideration of the American public, whether legislative provision might not now advantageously be made for the entire cessation, with some special exceptions of the future NATURALIZATION OF THE NATIVES OF EUROPE IN THE UNITED STATES."

Died,

At Little-Compton on Sunday morn-ing last, Doctor BENJAMIN RICHMOND, in the 63d year of his age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT, Feb. 26, 1814.

CLEARED,

Brig Marechal Berresford, Jose, Ha-vanna; do. San Francisco de Paubla, Roballo, ditto; do. El Edvardo, Alew, St. Domingo; do. Fernande, Busquet, Porto Rico.

Arrived at this port on Tuesday last, Spanish sloop Candelaria, Fernandes 13 days from Mantanzes, with *Molasses Sugar, &c*—Left there, sch'r Adeline Butler, of Philadelphia, to sail in a few days, and Spanish sch'r Josephine, Carrero, from Boston, via New-Provi-dence.—The Spanish ship Gen. Mina, and brig Vera Cruzano, from this port for Havanna, had been carried into New-Providence.—On Monday, off Gay-head, was boarded by the Rattler sloop of war.

Arrived on Wednesday, Spanish sch'r Florinda, Silva, 13 days from Mantanzes, with *Coffee, Sugar, &c.*— Off Point Judith was boarded by the Nimrod brig.

Same day, Spanish brig Necissidad, Liasa, 39 days from Havanna, with *Molasses, Sugar, &c.*—Off Sandy Hook was boarded from the Ramilies.

Arrived yesterday, Spanish brig Ma-ria, Grace, 17 days from Havanna, with Molasses, &c.—The Swedish ship Ann-Elizabeth, Bachman, from this port for Havanna, with 1000 barrels Flour, had been carried into New-Providence.— The Spanish brig Lebre, from this port for Havanna, had also been carried in.

A boat from Block-Island arrived here on Thursday last, in which came Mr. Priest, supercargo, Mr. Delefoert, passenger, and crew, of the sch'r Meteor, Selby, from Nantz; and Capt. Hall, and crew, of the sloop Atalanta, of Boston, from Cape Henry; which vessels were captured by the Endymi-on frigate.

Mr. Priest informs us, that the Me-teor sailed from Nants on the 26th Dec. for New-York, with a valuable cargo of silk goods &c—On the 7th of Feb. at day light, off the S. shoal of Nan-tucket, fell in with the Endymion frig-ate, which chased the Meteor until 4 P. M. when it being calm, 5 boats with upwards of 60 men, were sent from the frigate, which attacked the sch'r, and after a resistance of 30 minutes, captured her.—Mr. Morris, first mate, was killed, and the cook wounded.—The Meteor had 3 guns, and 25 men.—The sch'r was ordered for Bermuda.—Capt. Selby went in her. —Mr. Priest had Paris papers to the 22d Dec. which were left on board the frigate.—The sch'r Volunteer, Inott, sailed in co. with the Meteor.—The brig Calypso, had arrived at Bordeaux, and the Decatur, at Rochelle, both from Philadelphia.—The Criterion and Ram-bler were to sail in a few days from Bordeaux.

Capt. Hall, of the sloop Atalanta, from Cape Henry bound to Boston, with a cargo of Coffee, was captured on the 5th Feb. off Nantucket shoals, by the Endymion, and sent to Bermuda.— Capt. H left at Cape Henry Jan. 16th, brigs Union and Amphitrite, of Phila-delphia; sch'rs Ann, Shepard, and — White, of Baltimore; sloop Ann of Bristol.—The brig Clio, of Portland, was chased on a reef near Cape Henry, by a frigate, and had bilged; part of her cargo was expected to be saved.

The Endymion anchored at Block-Island on Wednesday last, and landed Mr. Priest, Mr. Delefoert, Capt. Hall, and the crews of the Meteor and Ata-lata, 36 in number.—They speak in the highest terms of the polite treatment they received from Capt Hope and his officers, while on board the frigate.— The Endymion had made no captures since the Meteor.

The Nimrod brig. and Rattler sloop of war, have been cruising off the en-trance of our harbour for several days past.—No enemy's ships were in sight yesterday.

CENSORS' MEETING.

A MEETING of the CENSORS of the RHODE-ISLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY, of the Southern District, for the examination of Candidates, will be holden in the Senate Chamber of the State-House, in Newport, on WED-NESDAY, the 2d of March, at 10 o'clock, A M.

Per order of A. THROOP, President,

JOHN MACKIE,
Recording Secretary.

February 11, 1814.

Edinburgh Ency-clopedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

THE 6th, 7th and 8th half Volume of the American Edition of the New EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Subscribers will please call, or send written orders for their Numbers; and, agreeably to the conditions in the Pros-pectus, payment will be expected on delivery of the Books.

Also, just received,

The Defence and Justification of the late illustrious GEN. MOREAU, be-fore the French Tribunal; by his Coun-sel, Messrs. *Bonnet, Belliart,* and *Perignon,* Judiciary Counsellors.— Translated from the French.

Feb. 26, 1814.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1814, *at* 11 *o'clock A. M will be sold at Auction on the* LONG-WHARF

FIVE Hundred and Fifty Boxes first quality Havanna Brown SUGARS, being part of the cargo of the ship Luisa.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Feb. 26.

MERINO WOOL, SALT &c

50 Bales Merino WOOL, 1st quality
5000 bushels Salt
31 casks French card Wire assorted No. 25 to 33
87 casks Copperas.
15 bags Tumeric
2 Tons Logwood
A quantity of Cordage
20 bbls. Mess Beef.
130 Hhds Molasses, new crop
100 Boxes Brown Havanna Sugars
11 Hhds. } COFFEE, entitled
8 Tierces } to double de-
56 bags } benture.

For sale, by

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ,

Newport, Feb. 25.

HAY-SEED.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
At the head of Broad-street,

HAS just received, 2500 wt. of bee Red clover seed, which will be sold cheap by the cask, hundred, or smaller quantity.—Also, 70 bushels of herd's grass seed; 50 do. borden's do 40 do. red top do. is daily expected.— Sugar, Teas, and Coffee for sale as a-bove, as cheap as at any store in New-port.—The highest price will be given for green calf-skins.

Newport, Feb 24.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been ap-pointed by the Hon. Court of Pro-bate for the town of South-Kingstown, Administrator on the estate of JONA-THAN REYNOLDS, late of South-Kings-town, deceased, and having taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs, requests all persons hav-ing demands against said estate, to pre-sent the same for adjustment, and those indebted to said estate, to make imme-diate payment.

JONATHAN REYNOLDS, *Adm'r.*

South-Kingstown, Feb. 22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid harbouring or trusting any of the crew of the Spanish ship *Maria Francisco*, as I will not pay any debts of their contracting, they having deserted from said ship.

JUAN CLAROS, *Master.*

Newport, Feb. 21.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trusting the crew of the Spanish sloop Cande-laria, as I will pay no debts of their contracting.

E. FERNANDES, *Master.*

Newport, Feb. 23.

NOTICE.

NEWPORT, sc.—*Clerk's Office, Su-preme Judicial Court, Feb.* 21, 1814.

WHEREAS BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN of Newport, in the county of Newport, merchant, has this day lodged in said Office the doings of the Hon. General Assembly at their Session in October, A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in June, A D 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors"—This is there-fore to give notice to the Creditors of the said Benjamin Wightman, that they appear if they see fit, at the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the first Monday of March next, to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said Benjamin Wightman.

GIDEON PALMER, Clerk

Silas Dean,

Has for sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his store on the Wharf, the following Goods :—

27 Hhds Antigua RUM, high 2d & 3d proof, pure as imported.
30 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
15,000 wt. best retailing Coffee.
25 casks Nails
10 Tons cordage, all sizes
250 boxes mould and dipt candles
6 qr-casks Madeira Wine
300 barrels pickled Herring
10 bags soft shell'd Almonds
20 logs Mahogany
10 boxes sperm candles
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia
20 large hhds. Lime
2 Anchors, 700 and 900 wt
3 cables partly worn
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS.

Newport, Jan. 27.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store,

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.
400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do Pilot Do.
30 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar
34 Hogsheads Molasses
38 bbls Mess & 34 do prime Beef.
18 do. cargo No. 1 Do.
22 do Refuse Do.
60 boxes chocolate—82 do. candles.
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.

Newport, Nov 4

William Blodget,

OFFERS for sale, just received by the sloops Gen. Greene, Juno Polly and Huntress :—

476 barrels } Superfine new FLOUR
26 half do. }
470 kegs of Butter and Lard.
150 Barrels Prime and cargo Pork.
24 pipes of Gin and Whiskey.
20 Hhds. pure West-India Rum.

In Store,

Rectified Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Cognac Brandy, Souchong and Bohea Tea, prime upland, sea-island and Brazil Cotton, coffee, starch, pork, copperas Wines, roman vitrol, Pimento, loaf and lump sugars, white and brown Havanna Sugars, Logwood, sult petre, &c.

Cash liberally advanced on Goods consigned for public or private sale.—Sales guaranteed, and the whole amount advanced on the most liberal terms.

Providence, Nov. 12.

William White,

Has for sale, at No. 11, Long-Wharf,

3 Hhds. first quality Rum
3 Pipes do, Gin.
3 do. Malaga Wine
1 do. Lisbon do.
20 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
2 chests hyson-skin Tea
1 do souchong do.
10 qr-chests Bohea do.
20 sacks cassia.
4 bags cocoa—6 do. Pepper.
8 boxes Spanish Segars.
5 do. playing Cards.
10 do candles—5 do. soap.
33 kegs butter—2000 wt. cheese.

Also, A general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Newport, Nov. 4.

FLOUR, PORK, BEEF, &c.

100 barrels superfine Philadelphia FLOUR, made from new wheat
20 bbls Mess Pork
20 do do Beef
30 do Tar—45 do. Tupentine.
30 boxes Segar

For sale, by

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ.

Newport, Dec. 3.

Notice to whom it may concern.

REPORTS having been circulated, greatly to my discredit and injury, in this and the adjoining States, that I have held illegal intercourse with the squadron of the enemy in the Sound and conveyed to them early information of the sailing of the Frigate President from this Port; and also that I have become an informer to the officers of the government against many vessels which have lately been seized and proceeded against, in consequence of said information—Although it is no proper for an individual, in ordinary cases to trouble the public with injuries he may receive from the malice of enemies, from which no man is entirely free, the above charges are of so serious a nature, as to require some notice from me. I therefore solemnly declare, that I have at no time held any intercourse with the British squadron in the Sound or elsewhere; that I did not give the information of the sailing of the Frigate President charged against me, and that I have given no information to any officer of the government relative to any vessel—I deny contradiction

WILLIAM DAVIS

Newport Feb. 14 1814

Newport, 14th Feb. A. D. 1814.

Personally appeared WILLIAM DAVIS, *and made solemn Oath, that the above declaration by him subscribed is just correct and true. Before,*

ROBERT ROGERS, *Jus. Peace.*

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. } MOLASSES.
12 Tierces }
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer for sale,

36 Qr-casks Madeira WINE, 6 years old
7 half pipes do do
2 pipes Cognac Brandy
60 barrels superfine New-York Flour
4 tons Logwood
25 hhds pure West-India Rum, 2d proof
91 hhds Muscovado } SUGARS.
50 bbls ditto }
15 hhds & 36 bbls clayed }
17 Hogsheads Molasses
260 pieces short Nankins.

Newport, Dec. 31.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-Proof STORE, No. 2, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him.

He will receive Goods for Storage, on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Oct. 8.

Co-partnership Formed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of

DYER & POTTER,

And tender their services as *Auction & Commission Merchants*, from and after this date, and will occupy the store of said DYER, in Market-street, assuring their friends and the public, that all business confided to them, will at all times have their best attention. Cash will be liberally advanced, on all kinds of merchandize deposited for public or private sale, and all sales made will be guaranteed and discounted on the most accommodating terms.

ELISHA DYER,
CHARLES POTTER

DYER & POTTER *offer at private sale*

10,0000 pounds of best green Coffee, in bags and tierces
3 pipes 4th-proof Brandy, Expedition's cargo.
70 boxes spermaceti Candles
5 tons Logwood—5 do. Fustick
2 do Nicaragua wood
2 do first quality clean Hemp
1 do Copperas

A few boxes of white Havanna Sugars
30 bags of Pepper
10 boxes brown Sugar
60 bales Calcutta Twine.

Providence, Oct. 11.

THE Subscriber, Attorney to the Executrixes of the last will and testament of RACHEL WRIGHT, late of Newport, widow, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit them for adjustment.

DAVID KING.

Newport, Dec. 15.

FOR SALE,

At Store, No 70, at the Head of *Broad-street*

COFFEE of the following qualities; 7 pound for a Dollar: 6 lb. for do; 4 lb. for do.—TEAS. Souchong for 12s per lb. and Hyson skin for 8s and 10s per lb.—West-India RUM as cheap by the gallon, as can be bought by the Hogshead at the present time.—SUGAR, Good Muscovado, 4 pounds for a Dollar.

Newport, Jan. 7.

40,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE !!!

Washington Monument Lottery.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	40,000
1	do of	30,000
1	do of	20,000
2	do of	10,000
5	do of	5,000
15	do of	1,000
20	do of	500

Besides several of 100, 50, &c. &c. &c

The Drawing of the above splendid Lottery, will commence in March, and end in June next.—Orders for Whole, Half and Quarter Tickets, will receive immediate attention, at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who has procured for his Friends, High Prizes, in about two Years, to more than 40,000 Dollars amount.

Exchange & Lottery-Office, Dec. 17th, 1813.

An *Interesting* Question!

WHO procures for his Employers High Prizes?

ANSWER.

JOSIAH C. SHAW, at his Truly Fortunate Lottery Office.

PROOF.

In only Five Days Drawing of the 3d class *Plymouth Beach Lottery*—being as far as the Managers have proceeded, he has obtained

One Prize of	$	500
One do		50
One do		20
Besides a large number of		12 each.

Also, within a few days, a Prize of 200 dollars, in the *Union College Lottery*, completed drawing.

The fortunate holders of the above Prizes, received their Cash, *at this Office*, as soon as the fate of their Tickets was ascertained.

Orders for warranted undrawn Tickets will meet due attention during the whole time of drawing.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

Exchange and Lottery Office, No. 118, Thames-Street.

Newport, Feb. 11, 1814. 3w

N. B.—Specie given for Paper—and Bills of all the Banks in the U. S. discounted upon reasonable terms.

New Feather Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather Beds, from 20 to 5 Dollars, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 2, Charles-street.

Likewise, An assortment of MATTRESSES, of every description, constantly for sale as above.

Newport, Jan 27.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. JONATHAN EASTON, are requested to make payment to the Administrators previous to the 20th of April, as they shall then be compelled to put all unsettled Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney.

PELEG T. EASTON, } *Adm'rs.*
JONATHAN EASTON, }

Newport, Jan. 29.

Perfumery.

JUST received, a few cases French PERFUMERY, of a superior quality, comprising the following articles, viz :—

Bottles Bologne Water
Flasks essence of Soap
Bottles pirits of Lavender
do. scent water assorted
Flasks Opial for Teeth.
Bottles Elixir of Leroy
Flasks refreshing Vinegar.
Pots Pomatum.
Bottles red Vinegar
Tooth brushes—do Powder.
Vegetable soap balls,

By Wholesale or Retail.

A L S O,

Superfine Navy blue, black, and green BROADCLOTHS, Bedford Cords and Cassimeres, for sale by

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, Nov. 26.

NEWPORT, SC.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Feb. 11, 1814.*

WHEREAS WILLIAM G BURROUGHS of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, has this day lodged in said Office the doings of the Hon. General Assembly at their Session in October, A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in June, A. D. 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors"—This is therefore to give notice to the Creditors of the said William G. Burroughs that they appear, if they see fit at the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the first Monday of March next, to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said William G. Burroughs

GIDEON PALMER, Clerk.

Rhodes & Cahoone

Have for sale,

240 Boxes brown Havanna SUGARS.
120 Hhds. & 15 tierces MOLASSES
3000 wt. Spanish Tobacco.
10 Hhds Cocoa.
800 barrels Philadelphia, New-York, and Baltimore superfine Flour.
75 Hhds. New-England Rum.

Newport, Jan. 28.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale,

100 barrels Boston bay Mackerel.
50 do. Shad—50 half barrels Do.
100 barrels Cod Oil.
40 do. Salmon—40 half bbls Do.
40 half barrels Mackerel.
200 quintals Dry Fish.
300 boxes smoaked Herring.

Newport, Feb. 4.

Benjamin Ruggles,

Offers for sale at his Store, on Lyon's Wharf.

SIX Hundred Barrels FLOUR, in whole and half barrels, part of which is southern Flour, fresh, and suitable for families use.

Also, 300 spanish Oxx Hides.

Newport, Jan. 29.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

296 Boxes Brown SUGARS, very superior quality.
100 Boxes White Ditto
6000 wt. COFFEE.
70 Hhds. retailing Molasses.
4 Tierces Honey
15 bags Tumeric
2 Tons Logwood
10,000 lbs. spanish Tobacco
800 barrels Philadelphia and New York FLOUR.

For sale, by

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ,

Newport, Feb. 11.

ELEGANT

New Goods.

Just received and for Sale, at

E. W. Lawton's,

AN Invoice of really elegant GINGHAMS, Prints, Fancy Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambrick and shirting Cottons.

ALSO, The best assortment he has ever offered, of every description of *American Manufactured Cotton Goods*, from the most approved Factories in New-England, which in point of colour or texture, shall always be warranted equal to the recommendation.

Newport, Jan. 22.

English Goods.

Harvey Sessions,

No. 162, Thames-street,

HA just received, a supply of English Manufactures of a superior quality, consisting of superfine, lilac, buff, blue and pink GINGHAMS.—6-4 & 4-4 Cambricks; London Prints; figur'd Muslin, &c. &c.—*Also*, An extensive assortment of American manufactured BROADCLOTHS, Vestings, Union cloths for pantaloons, olive and black plain Velvets, Ginghams, 4-4 & 7-4 Shawls, fine white Jean, bed-ticks, shirtings from No. 8 to 48; sheetings; 3-4 & 4-4 Checks; every kind of *Cotton Yarn*, of a superior quality; Cotton Thread of various coleurs, &c.

Newport, Jan. 14. 3w

PeterGrinnell & Son

Formerly opposite the Providence Bank offer for Sale,

FOURTEEN tons English white Lead; Painters' colours of every description, dry or ground in oil; window glass of every size, and different qualities; large crate glass, which may be cut to any pattern; emery, different numbers; Russia and American glue, chalk, osin, gums and varnishes; gold, silver and brass leaf; linseed, lamp and whale oil; spirits of turpentine; sheet and pig lead; lines and twine, a great variety; painters and weavers brushes; a great variety of atricles for cotton manufactures and weavers; a small assortment of Hard ware; Looking-Glasses, with elegant gilt and mahogany frames; dressing-glasses; elegant clock Dials, and Willards patent Time-Pieces, at the manufacturer's prices; with every article usually called for, in a Paint or ship-chandlery store.

Gilt Frames of various patterns made for Looking-Glasses, embroidery, and pictures, of every description: Sign Painting, &c.

Providence, August 23.

WANTED, *immediately*,

A middle aged or young WOMAN, to assist in the work of a small family.—Liberal wages will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Jan. 28.

Brandywine Paper

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received, and for sale,

FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.

A L S O,

Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Burbank's foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also*, A variety of technical terms in Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biography of the ancients, from the most authentic sources.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time; containing whateve is worthy of record as discoveies, inventions, &c. &c.—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—*By an American Gentleman.*

May 22, 1813.

DOMESTIC ROVING AND SPINNING MACHINE.

THE subscribers have purchased the patent right of building, vending, and utilizing the above Machine, in the counties of Newport and Bristol, R. I.—Its most important advantages and usefulness may be stated in a few words:—

First.—It possesses the principle of roping and spinning the Merino and other wool on the same machine, with great exactness, and remarkable facility.

Second.—It will spin the common wool directly from the roll without roping, sufficiently fine for common broadcloths.

Third.—It will spin cotton, when roped or properly carded, as fine and even as on the common wheel; with equally increased advantage.

Fourth.—It is very convenient for doubling and twisting threads, cotton or yarn, of any description, with astonishing expedition.

Fifth.—Its operation is not half so laborious as the English Jenny, and it is easily managed by girls or children, with immense profit.

Sixth.—It will produce a saving, over the common wheel, of from 20 to 30 dollars, in the manufacture of every hundred yards of cloth.

Seventh.—It supercedes the great expence of the two English machines, as it performs the same operations of the Billy and Jenny.

Let these facts be duly considered, by candid and liberal minds, together with the vast saving of time, labour, trouble, and the expense of board and wages, when one person will perform the service of five or six, in the usual method of spinning, and but few will hesitate in procuring the *Domestic Rover and Spinner.*—It will also give a powerful spring to enterprise, and stimulate the female part of the community, to vie with each other in habits of industry, as with 20 or 30 spindles an active girl will furnish yarn sufficient to keep 2 or 3 looms constantly in operation, and earn from 20 to 30 dollars per month.

It may be observed, that one of the above machines occupy but little more space than a common bed, and can be removed with ease.—Let every Farmer encourage the growth of Sheep, and promote American Manufactures.—Let the splendid habitation, as well as the humble cottage, become a little *Factory*; and in this way, our country will become *truly independent.*—If individuals are not able, let neighbourhoods join in the purchase of a machine, and the expense will be trifling.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call at No. 5, Farewell-street, and examine for their own satisfaction; and those who may wish to purchase machines, for the ensuing season, are requested to make early application.

Satisfactory certificates may be seen, and every information given, by application to the subscribers.

Good and warranted machines, of any number of spindles required, will be furnished on short notice, and instructions given in spinning, on reasonable terms, by applying to

STEPHEN B. CORNELL, of Portsmouth, or
PAUL BAILEY of Newport.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1813.

WHEREAS MARTHA wife of the Subscriber, has left his house and refuses to live with him, he is under the necessity of forbidding all persons from harbouring or trusting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date. JOHN WILCOX.

Exeter, Feb. 9, 1814.